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Maiwandwal Proposes Wolesi Jirgah Form New Commission To Find Way To Prevent Smuggling Deputies Ask Premier About Tours, Corruption, Prisons

KABUL, April 27.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal proposed to the Wolesi Jirgah yesterday that it set up a commission to consider ways to prevent smuggling. He said, if such a commission is formed the government will make available the services of experts to the commission for advice and consultation.

Third Question Hour

He was speaking at the Wolesi Jirgah's third question hour which lasted for almost seven hours, from 2:00 in the afternoon until 8:40 in the evening.

The subject of the question hour was the Prime Minister's domestic tours—their purposes and the results of them, the extent provisions of the Constitution have been applied in all parts of Afghanistan.

"My purpose in visiting various provinces has been to get to know the people and learn about the problems facing them. We are now outlining our third five-year development plan which requires making many decisions," explained Maiwandwal.

"Experts are engaged in studies and surveys in many parts of the country, and results of these studies have to be evaluated and decisions taken on them. We cannot depend solely on reports submitted to us, and as far as time permits I should like to visit these areas," he noted.

"Another purpose of my visits

to the provinces is to inspect the process of work on projects being implemented under the second five-year plan. In its policy statement, the government promised that we would closely watch affairs in all parts of the country.

Provincial Visits

"By these visits we wanted to show provincial officials that government officials from the capital can reach them wherever they are. To those working with devotion and selflessness, we can show by such visits that we are aware of their dedication. And to those who take advantage of being stationed in a distant corner assuming no one will know what they do, we can show that they can be punished for their actions."

"It is also my aim by these trips to communicate to the people the values embodied in the Constitution and to have the opportunity to hear their complaints and problems. These trips give me the opportunity to show that the government is determined to apply the provisions of the Constitution."

National Unity

The Prime Minister said, "the people of the provinces whom I met had great expectations from the government such as the construction of roads, canals, dams and opening of hospitals. The people are not satisfied with their existing condition and they have

the feeling that the government should provide them facilities which will ensure their progress and a more prosperous life.

"I also found out in the course of my visits to the provinces, that at this juncture we need to strengthen and maintain national unity."

"It is the duty of all of us to get closer to each other so that wherever they live, on the desert or in the highlands, in the towns or in the villages, in the capital or in the farthest corner, they consider themselves members of one family and one community, and possess a feeling of joint responsibility."

Replying a question as to what kinds of requests were made from the government the Prime Minister answered:

"We can put the people's requests in two categories. Some of them could be met in the locality immediately. In such cases government, as far as possible acted on the spot."

"The other category included requests which require a long time for implementation, such as roads, dams, canals, and other constructions. In some of these cases the government has had already launched studies, and in others so far no studies or surveys have been conducted."

"Attempts will be made," the Prime Minister said, "to see that the people's requests in regard to the development of their areas are included in the third five-year development plan, with due consideration to experts' views and balanced progress of the country."

Halting Smuggling

Several deputies questioned the Prime Minister about measures being taken by the government to prevent smuggling. They noted that a large number of livestock and quantities of food stuff are smuggled out of the country. In return, they said goods which are entirely unnecessary and harmful to our economy and health or the growth of industry are brought into the country.

The Prime Minister said "attempts to stop smuggling so far have not been entirely successful". He urged the Jirgah form a commission to consider more effective ways of accomplishing this task.

Answering questions in regard to the government's activities to put an end to corruption and bribery, the Prime Minister said, "in every respect as was promised in the government's policy statement our efforts have been in line with the provisions of the laws. We have referred claims pertaining to bribery to legal authorities."

"Where complaints have arisen from the executive and allegations against officials exist they will be handled by the officers of the attorney general."

The Prime Minister said the government is now amending the laws governing prevention of corruption so that the campaign is becoming more effective.

In regard to application of the

Constitution, the Prime Minister said, "contacts of the Deputies with their electorate and the publicity given to the values embodied in the Constitution by the government and the press have resulted in deep knowledge

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Earthquake Shakes Tashkent, Killing Four, Injuring 150 Brezhnev, Kosygin Fly To Visit Scene

TASHKENT April 27, (TASS).—

A magnitude 7.5 earthquake Tuesday shook Tashkent at 5:23 local time (23:23 GMT).

Leonid Brezhnev, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Alexei Kosygin, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Tuesday morning flew in Moscow for Tashkent.

It has been learned that four

deaths were registered and about 150 victims have been taken to hospitals. Many homes, especially, old-type buildings, were destroyed. Several hospitals, schools, state and public buildings were also destroyed. Two factories were seriously damaged.

Measures are being taken to help the victims of the earthquake. The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR set up a government commission, headed by Ignaty Novikov, the Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

According to another Tass dispatch earthquake began with subterranean shock and it was followed by a number of weaker tremors accompanied by a rumble which was heard all over the city.

At the Tashkent seismic station Tass was told that the focus of the quake was located at the depth of 5 to 10 kilometres beneath the city. Here it is believed that it was caused by shift of the earth's crust along the old Karzhantau fault.

In previous years the instruments of the station more than once recorded tremors of magnitude two to three. But such a strong earthquake as this one has not been observed beneath Tashkent since 1868 when tremors which registered magnitude seven to eight were recorded.

The Tashkent earthquake was registered by the central seismic station "Moscow" which recorded small soil vibrations in the Soviet Capital.

None Injured As Danish, Lufthansa Planes Collide

COPENHAGEN, April 27, (AP).

A West German Lufthansa airliner and a small Danish ambulance plane collided at Copenhagen airport Tuesday night.

No one was injured in the crash, in which the airliner suffered damage to a motor and its tail unit. About four feet (1.2m) of the ambulance plane's wing demolished by the impact.

The airliner carried 42 passengers the ambulance plane 10 passengers and a crew of two.

Award-Winning Ambassador Calls Educational Exchange Basis Of World Understanding

WASHINGTON, April 27.—

"Education—educational exchange—is the basis of world understanding and the essential point is that the world is getting smaller and smaller. As a result, people have closer relationships and increasingly greater contact. For this very reason, we must cooperate and collaborate to an ever-growing extent," said Afghanistan's Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Abdul Majid, in an interview here this week on Afghan-American exchange programmes.

"In all societies you must have an informed public, which is required for a genuine understanding among people," he said. "This will help to promote human un-

derstanding and this, in turn, will lead to peace and tranquility in the world. This is the purpose of education."

Dr. Majid is an apt example

for his own philosophy. His abilities and accomplishments were cited last month in the University of California's Haas International Award, which recognises Dr. Majid for "a distinguished contribution to his own nation and the international community."

The Ambassador is a former student of the Berkeley Campus of the University of California. He was presented the first Haas Award in ceremonies held on March 25. He was a student there from 1936 to 1940, when he received his Ph. D. degree in bacteriology.

Dr. Majid is a qualified observer of the forces of change now taking place within his own country, as he brings to the scene his impressive background as Rector of the University of Kabul, Minister of Health, and Minister of Education.

He firmly believes that "what happens in one part of the world profoundly affects conditions in another part of the world," and he sees the building of friendship and understanding in the Afghan-American educational and cultural exchange programmes, the

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Thant, Stewart Discuss Vietnam, Rhodesia, Cyprus

LONDON, April 27, (DPA).—

Vietnam, Rhodesia and Cyprus were the chief topics British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart and visiting U.N. Secretary-General U. Thant discussed during a one-hour meeting here yesterday.

U Thant arrived here Tuesday morning for a four-day visit to London.

Informed quarters in the British capital said that U Thant had agreed that there was little hope at present for a solution of the Vietnam conflict.

Regarding Rhodesia, U Thant and Stewart spoke about the opinions held on the issue at U.N. headquarters in New York.

As far as Cyprus was concerned, they chiefly discussed financing of the U.N. peace force stationed on the island.

On Wednesday, U. Thant will continue the exchange of views with the British government when he meets Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

U.S. Phantom Downs First Mig 21 Near Hanoi; Saigon Decrees Death For Army Defectors

SAIGON, April 27, (Reuter).—One of the new Soviet built mig-21 jets was

shot down by an American fighter in a dogfight over North Vietnam Tuesday a U.S. military spokesman said.

It was the first reported Mig 21 kill of the Vietnam war and the eighth Mig downed in the conflict. The previous seven were the older Mig 17's.

The pilot of the destroyed Mig was believed to have ejected before his plane crashed, the spokesman said.

The sidewinder missile that brought down the Mig is a heat-seeking projectile that seeks out and climbs into the hot tailpipe of

enemy aircraft.

Last Saturday, two U.S. Air Force F4C phantoms downed two Mig 17's, approximately in the same area as Tuesday's kill 105 km. north of Hanoi.

The Saturday encounter marked the first time in 10 months that North Vietnamese planes were shot down in aerial combat.

The North Vietnamese have shot down two U.S. jets in air combat. Two U.S. Air Force phantoms

duelled with two mig 21's Monday. Both sides fired at each other but no hits were scored.

Meanwhile a U.S. State Department spokesman, replying to questions on the possibility that new model Mig jet fighters encountered in Vietnam may have come from China bases, said Tuesday. "There is no sanctuary" in the Vietnam war.

But the spokesman, said he had no information that the Mig 21's came from China.

In Saigon South Vietnam's military government has formally decreed the death penalty for deliberate defection of a government soldier to the Viet Cong, it was announced Tuesday.

The desertion rate in the South Vietnamese armed forces almost doubled last year, reaching a total of 113,000 men, according to informed sources.

A Tass despatch from Hanoi said the American aviation carried out a series of new raids on North Vietnam yesterday.

By shooting down two enemy planes the anti-aircraft forces of the Vietnamese People's army brought the total number of downed American planes to 994. North Vietnamese airforce also took part in repelling the American raids.

Scientists Go To Delhi

KABUL, April 27, (Bakhtar).—A delegation consisting of Dr. Abdul Ghafoor Qaisani, dean of the College of Engineering, Dr. Salamuddin Wais of the College of Medicine and Dr. G.N. Benham, research advisor at Kabul University, left Tuesday for New Delhi to attend a symposium of African and Asian scientists.

World Food Aid Programmes For 16 Countries Approved FAO Plans Two Projects In Afghanistan

ROME, April 27, (AP).—

Food aid programmes amounting to \$64 million for 26 projects in 16 countries including two projects in Afghanistan were approved Tuesday by the governing body of the World Food Programme.

The 24-nation inter-governmental committee, elected by the United Nations and the Food and

Agriculture Organisation (FAO), provides guidance on policy and administration of the food programme.

Seven of the projects approved for food aid to be used for economic and social development are extensions of programmes already under way.

The largest is designed to improve the milk supply in India through balanced feeding of cattle. It will cost \$ 10.3 million over three years.

To increase the supply of low-cost milk in the meantime, the programme will supply 8,500 tons of dried skimmed milk to be blended with the local butterfat milk.

The committee also approved three projects to help Bechuanaland rebuild its drought-ravaged economy.

Among other projects approved were five in Syria, two each in Afghanistan, Jordan, Turkey and the United Arab Republic, and one each in Mexico, Algeria, the Philippines, Morocco, Colombia, Cyprus and Basutoland. They involve food aid to national efforts to conserve soil, plant trees, set up vocational training centres, build small dams, improve roads, build up dairy and poultry farming, and feed school children.

The committee was informed that total resources available to the programme during 1966, 1967 and 1968 were about \$ 154 million as against a target of \$ 275 million recommended by the UN and FAO.

The committee agreed to ask its parent bodies to appeal "to governments for further contributions to enable the target to be reached."

The committee recommended a limit of \$10 million for aid to any single country.

13 Nurses Graduate

KABUL, April 27, (Bakhtar).—The first term graduates of nursing and mid-wifery course of the Kabul Materinty Hospital received their diplomas from Public Health Minister Miss Kubra Nourzai Tuesday.

The minister in a short speech said that nursing was of vital importance in the treatment of patients and complemented the efforts of doctors to improve the health of a patient.

Altogether 13 students graduated this year from the course.

Miss Nourzai said that Public Health Ministry was in touch with Kabul University to prepare the ground for higher training for nurses on university level.

Cosmonaut Sees Helmand, Kandahar

KANDAHAR, April 27, (Bakhtar).—

Soviet Cosmonaut Gherman Titov visited Kandahar and Helmand Saturday. The cosmonaut who is on eight-day visit to Afghanistan was to return from western Afghanistan this morning.

On arrival in Kandahar air port, Titov was greeted by the governor of the province and other high-ranking officials. Same children presented flowers to him on behalf of the citizens of the city.

Titov visited various parts of Kandahar International Airport and then went into the city.

On his way to the centre of Kandahar, the cosmonaut visited the Zahir Shahi canal and Baba Wali shrine which is also used as a resort during the summer.

In Kandahar he visited the Tomb of Ahmad Shah Baba where marble is being placed on the walls. He also saw the Chehel Zeena of Kandahar. The 40 steps were carved on steep piece of rock by King Babur 458 years ago.

Titov attended a luncheon in the government guest house given in his honour by the governor of the province.

In a speech Governor Mohammad Anas mentioned the Soviet achievement in outerspace and hoped that these developments will help bring nations closer and serve world peace.

Titov in reply praised the achievements made in Afghanistan in the past and thanked the people of Kandahar for their hospitality.

A gift of Kandahar embroidery was also presented to the cosmonaut.

Titov arrived later in the afternoon in Bost, the centre of Helmand province. There he was also welcomed by the governor of the province and other dignitaries.

In Helmand, he visited the marble cutting and polishing plant, the Bolan agricultural and cattle and poultry farm.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, April 27, (Reuter).—One of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's private secretaries was on his way back to London today after a highly secret official visit to Rhodesia. Oliver Wright, a top foreign office adviser, went to Salisbury as an observer rather than as a messenger or negotiator, a government source in London said last night.



Miss Kubra Nourzai, Minister of Public Health, presenting a diploma to a nursing graduate.

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U Thant's Present Tour

U Thant, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, embarked on his scheduled European tour Tuesday morning. His visit to the capitals of several countries is interesting in many ways.

In London, it is expected, he will hold talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson. His talks will range over the situation in Rhodesia and Cyprus and the crisis in Vietnam.

The UN has already passed certain recommendations and resolutions in so far as the economic embargo against the regime of Ian Smith is concerned. Our ambassador in the United Nations, Abdul Rahman Fazlwal was one of the members of the Committee on Colonialism that advocated the use of force to defeat the regime in Salisbury.

Although the United Nations has not yet taken any definite measures to solve the Vietnam crisis, the visit of Thant to these countries might prove a prelude to United Nations initiative in taking the crisis from the battlefield to the conference table.

U Thant's trip to Strasbourg and his plans to visit the European Parliament shows the interest of the UN in such collective parliamentary activities aimed at man's unification in accordance with his free will.

As Thant's term of office is fast coming to an end, the present tour by the Secretary-General may have some relations to his seeking support for re-election to his post.

Since assuming his office, Thant has been highly impartial and at the same time energetic and imaginative in handling international problems. His personal tact and quiet diplomacy has won him great respect.

We hope that these personal contacts with

Wilson and de Gaulle and other world leaders whom he may meet will help both in the settlement of the Vietnam crisis and in winning him further support for re-election to the post which he now holds.

Steps To Stop City Noises

The Ministry of Information and Culture is taking steps to prevent unnecessary and irritating noises in the city.

The Ministry's decision, may, at first, appear surprising, but the need to place restrictions on excessive noise-making in certain areas of the city becomes apparent after a little consideration.

As the Ministry has pointed out the coffee houses in the city are a constant nuisance to the public. Records are played so loud that the passers-by and the near-by residents cannot escape the noise. Sometimes two coffee houses next to one another try to play their records as loudly as they can to attract more customers.

It is the duty of the Kabul Municipal Corporation to prepare regulations requiring coffee houses to play their records at a reasonable volume.

The traffic department has not yet been able to make any measures to cut down noise in certain areas of the city.

Streets around hospitals, schools, the University, and libraries and government offices should be marked as quiet zones.

Drivers should at least be instructed to use their horns only when necessary. At present ambulance drivers too, use their sirens more often than is required for safety.

Only with these measures can such noise be controlled.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried a number of interesting letters to the editor. One, signed by Mohammad Yonus, expressed appreciation for the improved bus services in the city of Kabul (Following the recent decision of the private bus owners in the city, the Ministry of Interior has asked the Kabul Bus Company to run more frequent services along various routes. The company buses are more comfortable and follow strict schedules and seating regulations). The writer, however, suggested that at present there is no night service between city centre and Mirwais Mardan, expressing the hope that something would be done to provide this service, too, for the benefit of citizens living in that part of the town.

Another letter, signed Mohammad Kabir Dawari, said officials' lunch allowance should be increased. At present each official, irrespective of his rank, receives "four afghanis per day as lunch allowance. Dawari rightly thinks that this is in no way enough to provide the simplest of meals. The result is that some of the less well-to-do officials either go hungry or else eat at the most shabby places. This, suggested the writer, is harmful both to the health and the dignity of government employees. Dawari suggested that instead of giving the money in cash the government should make arrangements to provide well-cooked meals for all its employees.

Other letters complained about the delay in distributing plots in Sayed Nour Mohammad Shah Maina. One said that as early as last year the municipal corporation announced its plans for distributing these plots to the deserving persons. Some of the lucky names were also announced. But so far the actual land distribution has not taken place. This is keeping the prospective owners in great suspense. Can the corporation hurry up with the job please, said the letter.

The same issue of *Isiah* carried a special page entitled "The Economic Page". One of the articles on this page was devoted to discussing the nature and volume of trade between Afghanistan and the United States. According to the article, which is based on an interview with a high Commerce Ministry official on the occasion of the United States business mission here, the

volume of annual trade between the two countries reaches the 20 million dollar mark. Most of our exports, made with the United States, is karakul and some wool, while we import vehicles and machinery.

The same issue of the paper carried an editorial entitled "The Disarmament Conference goes into Recess". After giving some background information on the history of disarmament negotiations, the editorial complains that so far not very noticeable headway has been made in this vital field. Although both sides at the conference table negotiate earnestly and throw proposals and counter proposals at each other, the net result seems to be that now that the conference is about to go into recess for some five weeks it is hoped, concluded the editorial, that delegates will return with fresh ideas and with a new determination to start the next round of talks and carry them

to a successful conclusion.

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried an editorial on the publication of crime news. It is said the editorial, a debatable point, whether the publication of such news is advantageous or harmful to the bulk of newspaper readers. The truth, however, is that most newspaper readers take more interest in crime news than any other news. Now that the press in this country is publishing more and more crime news, it is hoped that sources giving such news will consider the importance of anonymity of reporters' names in the press. When a case is reported somewhere in the middle of legal procedure the person in question is given credit to the minds of the public. Often this image is not a pleasant one. When the trial is over the result should be kept in perspective with reference to the original news in keeping with respect to human dignity and fair play by the press.

WORLD PRESS

Under the heading "pace and quality—the main thing," *Pravda* prints a review of field work. "In the first year of the five-year plan every hectare of ploughland must give a bountiful crop!" *Pravda* stresses.

The paper gives coverage to the visit of the Syrian government delegation headed by Prime Minister Youssef Zeayen to Volgograd.

Under the heading "in the socialist countries" the paper carries dispatches and pictures from Warsaw, Prague, Budapest, Rangoon, Bucharest, Beirut, Sofia, Thessalonika, and Tokyo.

Tokyo correspondent Y. Ochiyama, comments on the goals of the diplomacy of the government of the People's Republic of China.

Y. Kikugawa writes in the paper about the latest events in Quito in connection with the resolution taken by Prime Minister Milton Santos against reactionary plotting. In its world news column the paper reports the bombing operations of the elements of the South Vietnamese Liberation Army. A letter from the central committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the Australian people urging them to prevent the American troops

from entering the country is carried. The newspaper, commenting editorially on the sentencing here of several communists, says Iran may cooperate with communist countries in some way to bring about the end of the American presence in the country.

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Political Parties Draft Law: Role Of Supreme Court, Supplementary Laws

Following is the first of a series of articles discussing the draft of the law on formation of political parties now being considered by a Commission of the Wolesi Jirgah.

The draft of the law on the formation of political parties in the country, it may be said at the outset, is realistic and lives up to the expectations of the people.

With all the drawbacks that it may have, some of which will be enumerated in these articles, it takes account of the realities of the situation and at the same time meets the constitutional requirements of a young and rising democracy such as Afghanistan.

When I say realities, I mean the conditions which are prevalent in the country. The Ministry of Interior, for instance, has been entrusted with the task of setting up an office for the registration of the parties (and with looking after all the problems and questions which may arise after parties are formed). The role of the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court of Afghanistan (both a supervisory and judicial body) is also clearly defined. The Supreme Court, as the highest judicial organ of the country is the

final authority in deciding last word whether a particular party may be formed or not.

This is both a check on the possible negligence of the Interior Ministry and a check on the parties themselves.

But, as the Constitution shows, till the formation of the Supreme Court some problems may be involved in the establishment of political parties. It is possible that the Wolesi Jirgah may decide, to pass the law, after going through it, and after the endorsement by His Majesty, as soon as possible. This means that the formation of political parties may be permitted, by law, before the Supreme Court is established.

In such a case, it may be asked, which judicial authority will consider the problems relating to the formation of political parties. The Ministry of Justice, with all the impartiality that it may have, cannot meet the demand of the parties satisfactorily since it is a branch of the executive power of the state.

Unless the Supreme Court is established before the political parties law goes into effect this provision is obviously an anachronism.

As one reads the draft of the law,

one finds that there is a need for other laws such as a public security law, a law on demonstrations, a law regulating wage earners' working conditions, one putting a ceiling on election expenses, as well as others on defamation and ownership of property.

Without these supplementary laws it is difficult to imagine proper application of the law on the formation of parties or does it cover and include the nature, organization, and all such details of the parties, too.

Now, the law—although the title does not say so—covers all activities of parties.

In such a case there are two alternatives:

First, if the draft is considered complete in itself in so far as regulating the whole range of the activities of the parties in Afghanistan, the name of the law may be changed. It is enough to omit the word "formation".

Second, if it is envisaged to have complementary laws for this law, then the Ministry of Justice should announce the titles of those laws which are envisioned to supplement the present draft.

Wolesi Jirgah's Internal Procedure Law

10. Commission on Commercial Issues. The duties of this commission are as follows:

—study policy and duties of the Ministry of Commerce and its related institutions.

—study ways to improve laws and regulations governing foreign investment and activities of foreign enterprises in Afghanistan based on public interest.

—study ways to attract local capital to industry.

—study foreign trade with the object of encouraging exports and limiting imports of unnecessary and luxury items.

—study state monopoly over important import and export commodities.

—study application of an effective programme by the government to prevent smuggling.

—study encouraging the business and trade of welfare, agricultural institutions.

11. Commission on Social Improvement and Development. This commission will deliberate on the following topics:

—the supervision of the rights and the regulation of the affairs of farmers, shepherds, workers, nomads and apprentices in a just and progressive manner on a socially, economically, politically and culturally equitable basis and the banning of any kind of forced labour.

—study ways to ensure social amenities for the self people by regulating working hours and working conditions, setting a minimum wage and pensions, etc.

—study social insurance in cases such as motherhood, membership in the labour union, etc.

employment, sickness, disability resulting from work, death resulting from work, old age.

—study establishment of unions and co-operatives for workers.

—study protection of destitute and disabled children.

—study ways to devise and apply programmes aimed at rehabilitating persons in prisons and hospitals and ensuring their good mental health in these places.

12. Commission of Public Works and Transportation.

The duties of this commission are as follows:

—study the policies and duties of the Ministries of Public Works and Communications and related institutions.

—study construction of roads, bridges and dams around the country.

—study balanced development of communications.

—study ways to bring rapid reforms in administering construction affairs and contract workers.

13. Commission on Health Affairs.

The duties of this commission are as follows:

—study policy and duties of the Ministry of Health and its related institutions.

—study how to bring effective preventive medicine to all parts of the country without charge.

—study ways to provide drinking water to all parts of the country.

—study provision of facilities for curative medicine for all parts of the country in a balanced manner.

—study possibility of monopoly of import and production of medicine by the state.

—study ways to apply strict and effective control of prices of medicine and doctors' fees.

—study of the facilities available in the hospitals for the sick.

—study ways to improve and control classical medicine.

—study ways to amend medical laws for the purpose of preserving the rights and interest of the sick; and development of legal medicine.

—study prevention of popularization, import and production of liquor, narcotics, and other intoxicants.

14. Commission on Internal Affairs and Local Administration.

The duties of this commission are as follows:

—study the policy and duties of the Ministry of Interior, municipalities, and provincial Jirgahs.

—study ways to bring reform in the administrative systems of wolesis and other local administrative units with due consideration to human dignity in the treatment of people by officials.

—study ways to improve prison conditions based on respect for human dignity with due consideration to physical needs of the imprisoned such as food, health, living conditions and his spiritual needs such as study and contact with family and relatives. Close attention to the condition of women, children, and juvenile prisoners, from the view point of education and work.

—study necessary reforms to be brought in the intelligence system based on maintaining security and rights of the people.

—study the relations of landlords and tenants to be sure they are on a fair basis giving security to the tenants.

Moon Men To See Unwinking Stars, Black Sky

What will the conditions be like for a pilot who makes a successful landing on the Moon? Alexei Leonov, the courageous Soviet cosmonaut, was the first in the world to prove that man can work in outer space. Subsequently, can step out only in order to get out of it, he will be the Moon pilot who will wear a special space suit which would ensure the conditions necessary for maintaining life. The atmosphere on the Moon is nearly as rarefied as in outer space. Special provisions must therefore be made for the instruments and apparatuses to function properly.

The man on the Moon will behold an unusual sight. The sky seems to be absolutely black because of the absence of light from the sun, the moon, the planets and the stars. The atmosphere on the Moon is nearly as rarefied as in outer space. Special provisions must therefore be made for the instruments and apparatuses to function properly.

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The Sun's chromosphere can be seen clearly as well as the red protuberances surging out of it. The silvery corona of the Sun the external part of which can be seen on Earth only during the eclipse of the Sun, and the inner part of which can only be studied by special instruments—shines out brightly.

On the Moon the stars appear as unwinking, tranquil pin points in the sky even in daytime. On the Earth the stars seem to twinkle only because of changes in the refraction of light caused by air-waves passing over the surface of our planet. The configuration of the constellations as seen from the Moon is the same as seen from the Earth because the distance separating us from our natural satellite is infinitesimal as compared with the distances to the stars.

The Moon, however, will have another star for its Polar star, because its axis has a different inclination in space. The star nearest to the Moon's North Pole is Omega, in the *Draco* constellation and the lunar sky "revolves" around it. Our planet will appear as a bright pale blue globe taking up 13.7 times more of the Moon's sky than the Moon takes up in ours. It will be possible, even with the naked eye, to see how the Earth rotates, how clouds cover parts of its surface, and the seas, oceans and continents.

The Sun slowly moves over the lunar sky through the stars, and remains over the horizon for nearly a fortnight and then disappears for the same length of time. Not a single cloud stops the dazzling glare of the Sun.

It will be quite possible to move over the surface of the Moon. True, movement will entail certain difficulties.

(Contd. on page 4)

Japan Ties Out Southeast Asian Waters

Asian policy V. Ovchinnikov, *Pravda* Tokyo correspondent, notes that from numerous speeches of Japanese officials; on Asian diplomacy there arises a very concrete scheme: to make Japan a kind of a "leader" of Asian, at first economic and then political.

At the same time the correspondent calls attention to the session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East when Tokyo was voted down as the headquarters for the main office of Asian Development Bank; when seven new members of the Security Council were elected at the United Nations General Assembly, Japan was the last in the list which compelled Japanese politicians to ponder seriously the practical compatibility of the two roles assigned to

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Champion Skier Helps Mountain Animals In Winter

One Alpine problem which is a fact of life for people who live in the mountains but receives little attention elsewhere is that of feeding mountain animals which are cut off during the winter months from most of their normal sources of food.

For centuries, both in the Alps and in the snow-hunting, reindeer and chamois herds lived in danger of decimation by wolves, bears and other carnivorous animals driven to desperation by hunger. In the old days, actually feeding these animals seemed of only secondary importance compared with protecting them from murder.

Now this danger no longer exists, and hunting has been replaced by feeding. This is the task of government-appointed game wardens—like Konrad Hirschler of Goms at the head of the Rhone Valley in Canton Valais. In winter his main task is to load himself with sacks of fodder weighing a hundred pounds and more, and to follow on his skis the tracks of wild animals up into the mountains until he finds their refuges.

This is a frequent Alpine activity in winter, but there is something special about the case of Konrad Hirschler. His job has made him so proficient as a long-distance skier that he has become the best in Switzerland. During the season just ending and the one before he won five championships, and last February he was one of the top scorers of the Nordic World Ski Championships in Oslo. A good example of business and pleasure combined.

Steps Toward Agricultural Progress In Afghanistan

Following is an article which appeared in the March-April issue of the Eastern World published in London. It was written by H. C. Taussig, editor-in-chief of the magazine.

One of the many excellent characteristics of Afghan public life is that, whatever changes there may take place from time to time in the shape of personalities, their policy and devotion to the well-being of the people and their determination to promote the country's development remain essentially the same.

Thus, when Mohammad Hashim Maiwand took over the Premiership from Dr. Mohammad Yusuf when the latter resigned for health reasons last November, he was the first to acknowledge the sterling work his predecessor had rendered to the nation, and expressed his hope that he and his new Government would be able to perform equal services to the country.

Indeed, Prime Minister Maiwand's first actions within the short time he has been in office, have fully justified this hope.

His initial policy speech, and his statements during his highly successful visit to the Soviet Union, have clearly indicated his intentions to continue the dynamic internal development programme and the country's neutralist and constructive external policy in the interest of peace.

In his policy speech, Maiwand mentioned that: "In the economic sphere the principles of mixed guided economy and planning will be followed on the basis of the Constitution, in this planning, which is aimed at raising the living standard of our people and moving towards a prosperous and progressive society, the acceleration of economic development and bringing about the relative justice in the distribution of national income will be taken into consideration by the government."

In preparing development programmes, special attention will be paid to increasing food production."

This important question of increasing food production is now the task of Agriculture Minister, Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, who has taken over from Dr. Mohammad Khasharwaz—now the Governor of Farah.

Here, again, though the ministry has changed hands, the problems remain the same.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the production of cash crops greatly increased.

Cotton, for example, grew from 54,000 tons in 1961 to 108,000 tons in 1963 and is expected to reach almost 160,000 tons this year.

Also the output of sugarbeet and oil seeds was substantially augmented.

Bad harvests as well as the demands of an ever increasing population, however, left the country with a shortage of 150,000 to 200,000 tons of its basic crop, namely wheat.

Afghanistan grows annually 2,300,000 tons of wheat, 700,000 tons of corn, 380,000 tons of barley and 320,000 tons of rice. While

U.S. offers of surplus wheat may alleviate any hardships, the country is energetically aiming at self-sufficiency by (a) increasing the acreage under cultivation and (b) by boosting the yield per acre.

There are, however, many difficulties to be overcome.

Mechanisation alone is not a solution because of the small size of the average plots. The extensive use of fertilisers is hampered by the fact that land-locked Afghanistan finds transport expenses making them very expensive.

Also, farmers are reluctant to use them and are only convinced of their efficacy if they actually see results; not on experimental farms which they consider to be magic, but on their own fields.

Specially trained personnel are now being sent to the villages to demonstrate modern methods. Co-operatives for animal production have been running for some time, but now new ones are being established for farmers, who grow crops on their own fields, to market their produce collectively. This form of cooperative is conditioned by Afghanistan's constitution and religion which respect private property.

Out of a total 14 million hectares, eight million are now under cultivation; but 1,200,000 hectares are at present being prepared for planting. Natural pastures cover over three million hectares, forests one million, and more than two million hectares are fallow land.

Afghanistan's high mountains provide ample water resources, yet to harness them properly and spread them to the benefit of all regions constitutes another difficulty. Dams and reservoirs are being built, and the centuries-old irrigation systems are being improved to decrease any loss of water.

Afghanistan's Ministry of Agriculture is making great progress in accelerating the modernisation of agriculture, and a special school is training experts in water engineering, forestry, animal and plant protection as well as in all other categories of agricultural knowledge.

But much more outside help is still being needed, especially with parasitology.

Frequently about 30 per cent of the entire crop, mostly wheat, is being destroyed by parasites, and tremendous quantities of fruit, like a recent plague of mildew which ruined 80 per cent of all grapes. The importation of insecticides does not prove enough, and it is hoped to interest some foreign insecticide companies to set up an organisation throughout the country, training personnel in the application of insecticides.

Fruit plays an outstanding role in Afghanistan's agricultural programme, as it forms the country's main export item, though not to hard currency areas. When during the tension with Pakistan, the route via Karachi was closed, not all markets were lost and other outlets opened, especially for dried fruit which was sent as far as West Germany.

Now fresh fruit is again being exported in vast quantities to Pakistan and India by train. Afghan melons and pomegranates are world famous, and the country grows about 70 varieties of raisins and also exports almonds, walnuts, dried plums and other fruit.

Of particular importance is animal breeding, especially of the nearly 6 million karakul sheep the skins of whose lambs provide Afghanistan's largest export item, nearly three million skins, while the 13 million ordinary sheep produce 7,000 tons of wool for export, apart from 500 tons of cashmere wool.

The country also sells about seven million hides and skins to foreign markets. It is the task of the agriculturists to see to it that the country is not only self-sufficient in agricultural produce, but that it builds up a substantial surplus enabling it to obtain foreign exchange for the purchase of capital goods needed for development.

These are only some of the tasks facing Afghan agricultural planners. But despite their grave problems, it is evident that every effort is being made, including also with regard to increasing poultry, egg and fish production to provide animal proteins of which the country is not yet self-sufficient, and that in this, as in other sectors of her development, Afghanistan is making gratifying progress.

People who admire hard work should not be displeased if they are criticised because it is only by criticism that one can correct his faults, said Nangarhar daily in its recent editorial entitled "We should not be annoyed by logical criticism".

Criticism is of two kinds. Either it originates from personal ambitions and bias or it is constructive, noted the paper. If criticism is for the good of the person or people involved it should be welcomed. Otherwise it should be ignored, asserted the paper.

It is obvious that during recent years great strides have been made towards the development of the country. Specially in the construction field the country has undergone great changes, said a letter to the editor in the daily Bedar, published in Mazari Sharif.

In most parts of the country modern highways have been or are being built and as far as transportation is concerned most of our problems are nearly solved, noted the writer Mohammad Zahir Naram.

However, said the writer, there are some old fashioned and unreliable bridges which are still used by heavy vehicles which has resulted in the death of men, women and children. The writer said for instance, the Imami Bakri bridge in Mazari Sharif is an important link but the bridge is too small for big lorries.

Furthermore the bridge is so old that it is likely to collapse any moment, added the writer.

The writer urged the authorities concerned that in order to prevent accidents they should see that this bridge as well as others are reconstructed.

Literacy is the backbone of development in a society, said an article by Maulawi Hanif published in a recent issue of daily Bedar. Illiteracy is a chronic and dangerous disease which leads communities to poverty and enslaves them, added the writer.

In an era, in which science and knowledge has reached its highest peak and human beings with the help of technology travel to outer space, and land an object on another planet, it is an unforgivable sin to remain illiterate and ignorant, asserted the paper.

The writer said it is a pity that we do not make use of all facilities available to us for the encouragement of literacy and development of education. He urged his countrymen to consider themselves a part of a campaign against illiteracy.

There is no doubt that in our today's life cars, as far as speed and efficiency are concerned, have a significant role, said daily Toleh Afghan in its editorial entitled "The Question of Car Imports".

However, said the paper, Afghanistan as a developing country cannot afford to let its people have luxurious cars just for personal use and fun. Therefore it should be seen that priority be given to the import of those vehicles which are essential for the country's development such as those for transport of goods and serving the public.

Now that the Wolost Jirgab is considering the question of vehicles in the country and has assigned a committee to carefully study the subject, it is hoped, said the paper, that constructive measures will be taken in preventing imports of luxurious goods which are in conformity with the country's economic and financial strength.

Another editorial of daily Toleh Afghan suggested that individual capital should be put to use for social interests.

In our country, said the paper, there is a tremendous amount of individual scattered capital which is either absolutely idle or put in use in such fields which have no social advantages. For instance, during the past years most of our well-to-do people have been using their capital in construction to build houses and apartments to rent in order to make bigger fortunes, added the paper.

The paper urged the wealthy people to invest in small or large projects which are of social and public value. The paper suggested that instead of modern houses and buildings our wealthy people should build hotels which so badly need. This move will not only be profitable to investors but will also serve a social and public cause, concluded the paper.

Daily "Badakhshan" has begun its 21th years of publication. In an article, published in a recent issue of the paper, a brief account is given of how the paper has served the cause of enlightenment and of raising the standard of general information of its readers.

The writer, Hafez, wished the paper further success in the future.

Daily "Dewa", published in Jozjan province, in its recent editorial stressed the need for unity of thought and action. The paper expressed the belief that in societies where unity of thought and action exists the individual and social prosperity is ensured.

SINGAPORE BASE SUBJECT OF LEE, WILSON TALKS

LONDON, April 27, (DPA).—The future of Britain's military base at Singapore was the centre of discussions here yesterday between British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Singapore Premier Lee Kwan Yew.

Lee had arrived here last week and has already discussed the subject extensively with Defence Minister Denis Healey.

Singapore is the headquarters of almost 60,000 British soldiers stationed in Southeast Asia.

London is strongly interested in maintaining her chief military basis "East of Suez".

Singapore, too, desires the continued military presence of Britain in the island city-state, as a provocation against aggression from Indonesia and as a source of income.

Lee's London talks chiefly concern the conditions attached to the continued stationing of the troops by Singapore.

In the view of political observers, the Prime Minister will ask for a higher price for the base as such, and for a cut-down of the functions of the British troops, particularly of those stationed outside Singapore.

Since Singapore's secession from Malaysia last summer, relations between the city state and the federation have noticeably cooled.

Simultaneously Singapore has more and more become conscious of the economic value of the British base.

On the other hand, Lee Kwan Yew does not wish to become a block on the road towards improvement of relations between his state and Indonesia where the climate for a change has become more favourable since Sukarno was pushed aside last September.

Stick It Out

By A. H. Walleh

Nothing is wrong with dying of cancer, if you have to live with peptic ulcer.

Isn't your wisdom tooth such a surprise?

Or losing those when you are wise?

The girl you adore, loves another.

Leaving you stuck with poor mother.

You make the money even the hard way.

Somebody squanders it a single day.

Then start writing but don't have the knack.

When you work hardest, you get the sack.

Life is a bundle of paradoxes. Like the saw dust in jewel boxes.

Grin and bear it without any doubt.

You will be lucky to stick it out.

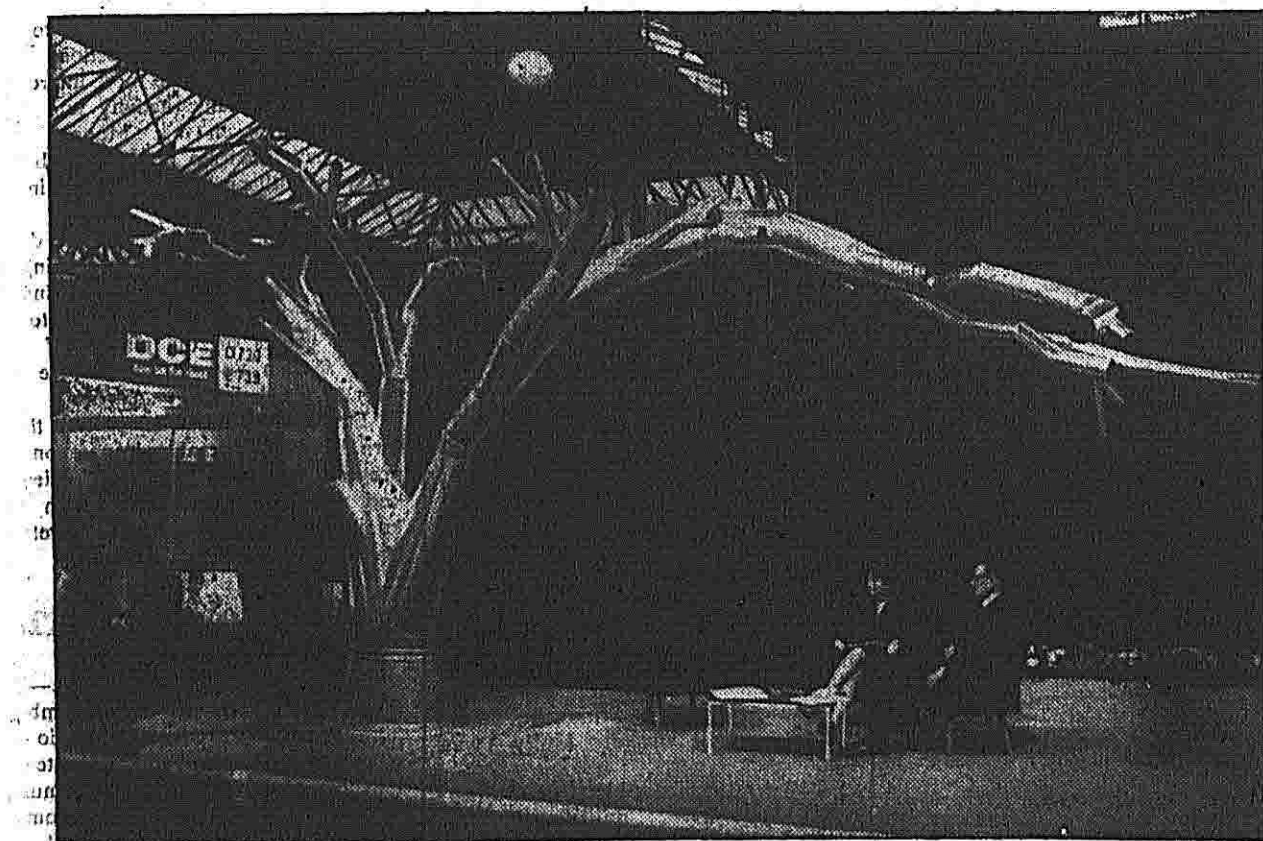


This rat is drunk. Alcohol has made it unable to balance on the pole, something it had often performed. Responsible for its inebruous condition are two West German scientists, the research chemist Dr. Rudolf Fried (left in photo) and the medical man Dr. Joachim Hoefmayr (right) who are testing the effects of a substance which sobers one up on numerous animals before offering it to drink-happy drivers to lengthen their lives.

"Substance X", about whose composition the Munich researchers are keeping quiet, is able to reduce the alcohol content in the blood by 45 — 50%, even in cases of total drunkenness.

If what succeeded with rats can be transferred to humans one need only swallow the wonder drug before consumption of alcohol to be able to double the otherwise maximum intake of wine, beer or spirits — without becoming incapable. While the Munchener are still experimenting on animals businessman Hubert Knapp from Moers has already tried out a less potent mixture himself.

Knapp brews his anti-alcohol drink from a mysterious powder which is supposed to be on sale at any chemist's. It seems merely to vary in effect from person to person. Many a drinker reduces his blood-alcohol count by 40% after taking the mixture, others by only 20%. Nevertheless businessman Knapp wants to have his recipe tested by chemical and medical experts. For if the competition in Munich have dangerous side-effects with their drug, his own would, if considered safe, have good sales prospects.



A couple touring the 1965 Building Exhibition at Olympia in London rest under a novel tree made from ducting on the Allied Ironfounders Limited stand.

The exhibition has "Building for People" as its theme this year and emphasises the need of all those concerned with building—architects, builders, manufacturers—to understand and meet the needs of the ultimate users of the buildings. Some 700 exhibitors are taking part in the exhibition presenting many new ideas and designs.

British Commons Debates China, Entrance Into EEC

LONDON, April 27, (Reuter).—China's role in Asia and conditions for British entrance into the Common Market were the major issues in a Commons foreign affairs debate yesterday.

Defence Secretary Denis Healey told the House of Commons that existing trends in India and Pakistan held out little hope of an Asian coalition to deal with an aggressive China. Whatever may be the case 10 or 15 years time, he said, India and Pakistan are still more concerned with the struggle with each other than with trouble from the north.

Healey's remarks were made in reference to a forecast by former Conservative Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home of an Asian coalition to contain any aggressive Chinese moves.

Discussing the "problem of China" over the next five to 15 years, Healey said: "I do not believe in fact that it is yet clear that China is going to present the same sort of problem as the Soviet Union did in Europe after the war."

The really striking thing about Chinese behaviour was that in recent years she had been infinitely more cautious in the military field than the Soviet Union.

On Vietnam, he said, the only plan for British intervention in Vietnam which exists or had existed during the time the Labour government had been in power was one made by the previous Conservative government.

Earlier, he declared that the whole of South-east Asia would be plunged into "bloody chaos" if Britain let Malaysia and Singapore now.

The Common Market will have to change some of its working rules if it wants Britain as a member. Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart told the Commons.

Stewart said he does not question the basic institutions set up by the six-nation European Economic Community but within their framework provisions would have to be made to safeguard British interests.

"I am not saying that Britain is trying to enter the Common Market without accepting any of the obligations", Stewart said.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home said the

Labour government was trying to "pinch our clothes" about entering the Common Market. "We shall be delighted as long as we can make the Prime Minister look respectable when he puts them on", said Douglas-Home.

"What clothes are they?" retorted Stewart, "anyone would think this was one of the howling successes of the previous administration. If we are sometimes accused of a negative and cautious attitude in this matter it is because we don't want to see repeated what happened in 1963 (when France vetoed Britain's application)."

Stewart also touched on the crisis in the North Atlantic alliance, again lining up firmly against the French bid to crack NATO's military organisation. Stewart said Britain believes military integration within NATO is essential, although the current situation presented the opportunity to review, reform and streamline the organisation.

Stewart also appealed to East European countries to study carefully the West German governments "peace note" of March 25. Stewart said if that was done there was hope for a relaxation of tension between the Federal Republic of Germany and Eastern Europe.

Relaxation of tension was the prerequisite for further-reaching solutions in Europe.

WASHINGTON, April 27, (AP).—The White House confirmed Tuesday that King Faisal of Saudi Arabia will make an official visit to Washington as the guest of President and Mrs. Johnson.

Jirgah Questions Maiwandwal

(Contd. from page 1)

of the Constitution in every corner of the country. One Deputy asked the Prime Minister about the struggle which exists between the attorney general's offices and the executive (Ministry of Interior). The Prime Minister said, "according to the provisions of the Constitution the aim of separation of powers is that the three powers in a coordinated manner may work for order and organisation in the country, each one independent of the other."

Separation Of Powers

He said, "if there are clashes at times between the Attorney General's offices and the Ministry of Interior it is because the concept is new here. Clashes of power is a stage of separation of powers," said the Prime Minister.

Another Deputy noted that figures released by custom houses show that substantial amounts of textiles are imported and inquired about the government's plans for curbing them. The Prime Minister answered, "the government's policy is that until the time we become self-sufficient in this respect, imports of textiles must be continued. The same is true of food-stuffs," he said.

Women's Prisons

One of the two women Deputies who spoke at yesterday's question hour Masouma Asmaty from Marouf noted the sorry state of women's prisons. She said women are classified on the basis of their looks and age. She also mentioned that some of the women who have nobody to take care of their children are compelled to take their children to the prison as well. Thus she said these prisons are the sources of demoralisation and corruption.

The Prime Minister said, plans for creation of a women's Police force are underway. "This," he said, "will definitely result in improving the situation."

Deputies

The following Deputies spoke in this order during yesterday's question hours: Deputy Abdul Kayoum from Pushtoun Kot; Deputy Abdul Zahir Yonusi, from Nahr Shahi; Deputy Mir Mohammad Sidiq Farhand, from Kabul;

Deputy Abdul Hussain Maqsoodi, from Nawar; Deputy Mir Ali Gahar, from Ghorband; Deputy Haji Mohammad Gul, from Kochi Nangarhar; Deputy Abdul Rashid Dawari, from Nawa Barakzai; Deputy Khudai Rahm Najibi, from Uruzgan; Deputy Saadat, from Sayed Abad; Deputy Azizullah, from Maidan; Deputy Abdul Kayoum, from Kouch Ghazni; Deputy Abdul Hamid, from Sholgera; Deputy Mohammad Sidiq Toukhi, from Obeh; Deputy Mohammad Akbar Sha Alemi, from Dikundi; Deputy Mohammad Kabir Ebrat, from Kholm; Deputy Mirza Fakhruddin, from Ghorat; Deputy Abdul Kurashi, from Takhar; Deputy Babrak, from Kabul; Deputy Mohammad Hakim, from Takhar; Deputy Nour Mohammad, from Panjwai; Deputy Sardar Abdul Rashid, from Pul Khumri; Ghulam Rasool Waziri, from Urgan; Deputy Faizanal Haq, from Rodat; Deputy Ghulam Ali Hasib, from Rostaq; Deputy Abdul Wahab from Isarak Gheljai; Deputy Abdul Hadi Hedayat, from Khogiani; Deputy Ana Hita, from Kabul; Deputy Mohammad Mohsin Formuli, from Chardhi; Deputy Azizullah, from Khkrezi; Deputy Haji Mohammad, from Chamkani; Deputy Mohammad Ishak Takhari, from Chah Ab; Deputy Akhtar Mohammad Kakar, from Kalai Zaal; Deputy Abdul Ahad Karzai, from Kandahar; Deputy Abdul Rashi Safi, from Akcha; Deputy Haji Salih Saleh Mohammad, from Chakhan-sour.

Yesterday morning the Jirgah decided that the item related to "balanced progress of education in the country", be dropped of the agenda of the question hour and be referred to the cultural commission so that the commission, with the Minister of Education can deliberate on the question in full detail.

Ghana Protests

Toure's Statement

UNO—New York, April 27, (DPA).—Ghana Tuesday protested to the Security Council against "certain provocative acts and declarations" by President Sekou Toure of Guinea.

In particular it singled out Toure's "declaration of war on Ghana". A note presented to the Council by Ghanaian delegate F. S. Arkhurst, said Sekou Toure in a radio speech on March 10 declared he was preparing the despatch of troops to Ghana to "liberate military criminals" who toppled Kwame Nkrumah.

The reason Toure had given for the "declaration of war" was that Ghana had broken up the Union of Ghana, Guinea and Mali—which was irrelevant because the Union, as all other African regional groupings, had fallen in 1963 when the Organisation of African Unity was founded.

Ghana did not object to Guinea, giving Nkrumah political asylum, but it protested against Nkrumah's using Guinea as a basis for his attempts at undermining the Ghanaian government, the note said.

Ghana was sure to counter any interference with her home affairs and to repel any attack on her territory, it concluded.



The West German ambassador Dr. G. Moltmann delivering his speech.

W. German Universities Plan Ways To Study Afghanistan

By A Staff Writer

KABUL, April 27.—

Two West German universities have planned to establish societies or departments to study Afghanistan.

The establishment of a society to encourage learning about Afghanistan was proposed by the professors of Heidelberg University at a recent meeting.

The professors of the university will meet from time to time to exchange information on Afghanistan which they have gathered.

Bochum University will establish a

department to study Afghanistan and

publish books on the country.

Dr. G. Moltmann, the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany announced these plans at the anniversary meeting held at the Goethe Institute in Kabul Tuesday evening.

Dr. Moltmann said the Institute, since its formation three and a half years ago, has rendered great service to the cause of strengthening friendship between the two countries.

Dr. Moltmann hoped that the Institute activities will help the Ministry of Information and Culture under which it is organised to carry out its purposes.

Dr. W. Sorabi, a member of the cultural committee of the two countries said that the Goethe Institute now has 28 German language courses taught by 10 Afghans and three German language teachers.

Z. Sweichel, Director of the Goethe Institute in Kabul, in a speech said that the Institute established in Munich in 1932 now has branches all over the world.

The Kabul Institute of Industrial Management is also a part of the Institute. After the meeting a concert was given by visiting West German artists.

Moon...

(Contd. from page 2)

ties because of the pitted and rough surface, the numerous fissures, elevations and depressions. Modern technology, however, can cope quite well with such problems. The lunar automatic stations and human explorers will doubtlessly be equipped with the necessary devices and engines.

The time will come when special astronomical and lunometric observatories and laboratories will be set up on the Moon. They will explore the surface and interior of the Moon.

Astronomers and geophysicists have long been dreaming about lunar observatories. Geophysicists would be able to organise weather forecasting for different areas of the world and a service for forecasting the population of dangerous atmospheric calamities. At present the meteorological stations, which supply the data for weather forecasts, are all located on land, and the water-covered area of our planet which takes up almost 80 per cent of its territory doesn't have them. And a knowledge of weather conditions over the water area is necessary for any reliable forecasting of weather over large regions and for long-range forecasting.

From the Moon it will be possible to observe the formation of cyclones with even simple optical devices and to estimate their force and direction. The geologists will be most interested in studying volcanic activity and seismic conditions on the Moon. This would help them to determine what is going on both on the surface and inside our planet.

The Moon does not have a dense atmosphere. Hence there is nothing to limit the use of very powerful instruments for astronomical research to see minute details on the planets of the Solar System and to study the dim stars and nebulae.

Exploration of the Moon will therefore have a noticeable impact on the progress of many "terrestrial" sciences, and will enrich mankind with new knowledge of the deep secrets of Nature.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, April 27, (Bakhtar).—The First Secretary of the Indian Embassy here met the President of Radio Afghanistan Tuesday and presented to him recorded Indian classical music.

The First Secretary also promised that the Indian government will provide scholarships for four Radio Afghanistan artists to study in India.

KABUL, April 27, (Bakhtar).—Atallah Nasir Zia, the new Afghan Ambassador in New Delhi, left Kabul Tuesday to assume his post in the Indian capital.

Artificial Heart Keeps Man Alive For Six Days

HOUSTON, Texas, April 27, (Reuter).—A man kept alive for six days with an artificial heart died unexpectedly here yesterday but left his name in medical history.

Marcel Derudder, 65-years-old miner, had lived longer than any other person undergoing the same experiment.

Two patients in previous similar operations died four days and one day after surgery.

Doctors could not immediately explain Derudder's death which took place early in the morning. Monday they had reported the artificial heart was working well.

Dr. Michael E. DeBakey, surgeon who headed the team which implanted the orange-sized plastic device in an operation last Thursday, was present when the patient died.

The miner, who had a long history of rheumatic heart disease, had been unconscious with partial brain damage since the operation.

The plastic heart—basically, an electronic pump—was implemented in Derudder's chest to take over 60 per cent of the natural heart's vital blood-pumping function.

The doctors believed a successful operation would have brought new hope to thousands of cardiac patients.

They said artificial hearts may eventually help 75 to 90 per cent of all heart victims who can stay alive long enough for the implementation.

U.S. Senate Presses For Anti-Missile Force Build-Up

WASHINGTON, April 27, (DPA).—The U.S. Senate is pressing for a speedy build-up of the American anti-missile force claiming that even a moderate system save many million lives.

This demand, in conjunction with last week's appropriation by the Senate armed forces committee of \$167.9 million for missile deterrents unsolicited by the Pentagon.

He further pronounced the differences of opinion between Defence Secretary Robert McNamara and Congress, observers claimed.

In a report of the Armed Forces Committee published here on Tuesday, Senators claimed that expenditures for the build-up of anti-missile positions around 25 cities would run to an estimated \$8,500 to \$10,000 million within a five-year period.

Observers recall in response to Congress clamour for a more effective missile deterrent, that McNamara on Monday said there was still no such thing as a perfect protection against a missile attack.

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union were in near-possession of an effective missile defence system, he said.

Observers recall that the Defence Secretary has been postponing the build-up of a missile deterrent based on the ultra-rapid "nike-x" anti-missile missile on the grounds that its technology was not sufficiently developed to warrant such a step.

Value Of Exchange

(Contd. from page 1)

people-to-people programmes, the Peace Corps and such related activities. He says:

"We should have contact all the time. I am interested in the field of health, in education, I am interested in the individual. The Afghan students attending various colleges and universities in the United States return to Afghanistan and make a real contribution to technological development, such as engineering, medicine, economics, science. Some of these students are graduates from universities in Afghanistan and the advanced training they receive in the United States prepared them even more for their future work in Afghanistan and their contribution to the overall development of their own country. There are now a large enough number of highly trained students to make a real difference."

Dr. Majid takes a personal interest in the Afghan students attending U.S. colleges and universities by reviewing their records, by having direct contact with them, and by helping them solve any difficulties they might encounter.

As a former Minister of Health, he noted progress being made throughout the country, pointing out that the University of Kabul is training a number of doctors and that a growing number of these medical students are from the provinces.

As a man who believes that "there is a real opportunity for people—regardless of their political philosophy or system of government—to work for the benefit of mankind," he cited the 150 American Peace Corps workers.

Their teaching, nursing and other activities are a contribution to the country, he said, "and they are working directly with the Afghans themselves."

Their value is increased, he continued, because they are now distributed all over the country, not only confined to Kabul or other large cities.

Although Dr. Majid's recent Haas Award cites him "for his significant contributions to the health and educational systems of Afghanistan", he also has a keen appreciation for the arts.

Asked if he had an opportunity to see the Afghan Art Exhibit now on display at the Los Angeles Country Museum, he said he didn't have time to travel there from San Francisco, but added:

"Friends from Los Angeles came to San Francisco to visit me while I was there briefly to accept the award, and they all told me the exhibit was a fine one and that it was well attended in both New York and Los Angeles."

"I feel that cultural exchange is very important and that this Afghan Art Exhibit is one way Americans can understand us. This is one way we can familiarise the American people with our culture, civilization, and history of our country, and this is one of the best ways to realize this."

Dr. Majid says he enjoys diplomatic life in Washington.

"I like the treatment and respect accorded to all of us working here in the capital city of Washington," he concluded.

USSR Anti-Locust Team Leaves For 45 Day Work In Kunduz

DUSHANBE, April 27, (Tass).—A special anti-locust expedition left here for Afghanistan Tuesday.

For the sixth time in recent years Soviet experts are going to this neighbour country to fight agricultural pests.

The expedition is taking along various ground equipment, cars and a plane for spreading insecticides. It is headed by Viktor Alyoshin, a noted Soviet authority on plant protection.

The Soviet expedition together with Afghan colleagues will work for 45 days in the Kunduz province where locusts have been discovered.

FOR SALE

Car Citroën 2 C.V., yellow, in good condition, 34,000 km., \$650, duty unpaid. Tel. 20298. To be seen: Shar-i-Nau, from Blue Mosque go straight to the North, third street left, third house left (BURGER).



In the northeastern, northwestern and central parts of the country in the next 24 hours, the weather will be generally cloudy with thunderstorms in some areas.

Tomorrow's outlook in Kabul: Cloudy.

Maximum temperature 18 degrees centigrade.